THE TIMES COMPANY.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1900.

A CHRISTIAN NEWSPAPER.

The announcement that a Kansas publisher has agreed with the Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon to permit him to conduct his paper for one week, has created something of a stir in the newspaper world, as well as the religious world. Mr. Sheldon is the author of the book, "In His Steps," which has been read, it is claimed, by twenty million people of nearly every tongue and clime. The purpose of the book is to show that men should follow in the foot-steps of our Lord, and should in every relation of life do that which, in their opinion, Christ would do under similar circumstances. It is said that Mr. Sheldon has adopted that as his own rule of cond-ict, and that he lives up to his own preaching. He proposes now to show to the world how n daily newspaper should be conducted, and his experiment will be watered with great interest, although it cannot be conclusive of any practical result. By this, we mean to say that Mr. Sheldon will prove nothing. He will be able to demonstrate to the world his idea of conducting a daily newspaper, but he will not be able to demonstrate that his idea is practicable. He will not be able to show through his experiment of one week that a newspaper conducted along the lines indicated by him can be made to pay, and if not, then his theory is impracticable. It might be possible for a man like him to raise a vast sum of money-one million dollars to the amount which he says is needed-to carry on a great Christian daily, but as for the newspaper busines generally it must be conducted on business principles in such a way as to make it pay, or it cannot be carried on at all. The man who conducts any branch of business musi do so in a way that is acceptable to his pairons or he will fail. The man who goes into the manufacturing business, and we remark incidentally that printing a newspaper is a manufacturing enterprise, must ascertain what the consumer wants, and then make it for him. In vain will he try to convert the consumer to his way of thinking. He must manufacture what the consumer wants or the consumer will not purchase it. This may seem a very low view of the newspaper business, but it is undoubtedly the practical view. A discreet publisher does not always, by any means, conduct his newspaper according to his own taste. If he would succeed he must conduct the paper according to the popular taste.

This does not mean that a newspaper may not be honest, independent and courageous in the expression of its editorial opinions, although we must confess, however humiliating the confession may be, that those newspapers which have gained the highest circulation are as a rule those which have trained with the crowd. But in printing the news of the day the successful newspaper must live up to its name and must chronicle all the leading events of the day giving the great variety of news that is necessary to meet the demands of its varied constituency. There are those who like re ligious news, there are those who like political news, there are those who like society news; there are those who like sporting news, and so on. Therefore the successful newspaper must be a true mirror of the times, reflecting the world and the world's doings in all its phases. anderstand it, Mr. Sheldon would not conduct such a newspaper. He would exercise a vigilant censorship over the newspaper columns, giving only that

people ought to read. But Mr. Sheldon will not be able to show, as we have said, by his experiment of one week, that a newspaper conducted along these lines would be successful. Indeed, every practical newspaper man knows that such a newspaper could not succeed except it should be the such newspaper in the country. In that event it might obtain for a time a very wide circulation as a freak newspaper If any one thing has been demonstrated in teaching the child; the lesson of ele-

class of news which, in his judgment, the

in connection with the newspaper business it is that the day of the printed organ is past. The general public will not have a narrow, partisan paper, which is conducted solely to promote a certain cause The demand of the age is for a newspaper that prints the news; that prints both sides of the news; that prints all the news that is fit to print. The man who reads a newspaper wants to ascertain through its columns what is going on in the world, and he wants to know, when he has put his paper down, that he has a true and complete report of one day's do-

ings. He does not want a paper that suppresses news for a purpose. He does not want a paper that distorts and gar bles the news for a purpose, however commendable that purpose may be. He wants all the facts and the priviege of making up his own opinion.

But would the world be better, would the true interests of society be promoted by converting all the newspapers of the country into "Christian dailies" to be run after the manner of Mr. Sheldon's theories? We think not. We despise yellow journalism. We despise filthy publications; we despise the publisher who sells scandal. But after an experience of many years in the newspaper business we are quite clear that one of the greatest results which the public press has accomplished; one of the very best things that it does for society, is its exposure of crime. Therefore, we believe that society is benefited by an honest newspaper, which prints all the news, decently, but plainly and impartially.

SOMETHING FOR MR, BRYAN TO THINK ON.

The New York World of last Thursday contained the following most pointed and pithy editorial:

HISTORY FOR MR. BRYAN. This is history in a nutshell for Mr

This is instory in a national street.

The electoral vote of New York and of the States that almost invariably vote with it in national elections has been given to and has been essential to the election of every successful candidate for President, Democrat or Republican, since term of the street in the street

1875 .- Tilden elected, but counted out carried New York, New Jersey, Connecti-cut and Indiana, having together 65 elec-

toral votes. 1880.—Garfield elected. Carried New 1880.—Garneid elected. Carried York, Connecticut and Indiana, having 56 electoral votes. Majority of electors, 56 If Hancock had carried New York h would have been elected by 11 majority. 184.—Cleveland elected. Carried New York, Connecticut, Indiana and New Jer-sey, with 68 electoral votes, Majority of electors, 37. If Blaine had carried New York he would have been elected by 35 majority.

majority.

1888.—Harrison elected. Carried New York, Majority of electors, 65. If Cleveland had carried New York he would have been elected by a majority of 7.

1892.—Cleveland elected. Carried New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. Plurality of electors (Weaver having 22)), 132. If Harrison had carried New York and the three States politically associated with it he would have been elected by a plurality of 2.

1895.—McKinley elected. Carried the four Democratic States of New York. Connecticut, New Jersey and Indianabesides others. If Bryan had carried New York and the other three of the old Democratic quartette he would have been elected by a majority of 29.

In three of these six elections a reversal of the vote of New York alone would have reversed the result. Neither New York, New Jersey nor Connecticut can be supported for 18 to 1 or any other form. iajority. 1888.—Harrison elected. Carried New

have reversed the result. Neither New York, New Jersey nor Connecticut can be carried for 16 to 1 or any other form of cheap and dishonest money. Is Mr. Bryan really so devoted to a futile and fatal fallacy that he will deprive the Democrats of a fighting chance to carry New York and elect a President?

We are not sure that it is Mr. Brayn's devotion to 16 to 1 that is going to make him throw away the vote of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. He is going to throw them away, but we are not certain that he would not give up 16 to 1 to retain them if that were all that is in the case. Mr. Bryan is not the wisest man in the country. But a blind man can be made to understand physical facts by the lessons of experience. If a blind a stone wall, he will always thereafter turn away if he is told there is a stone wall ahead. Mr. Bryan has seen enough of the working of the gold standard for the past three years to teach him the lesson that the stone wall teaches the if 16 to 1 were the only obstacle in the way of his courting New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, he would bend his knees to tlem, kissing their hands in short order.

But these States are the homes of the "plutocrats." and hatred of the "plutocrats" is the present predominating sentiment of the South and the West, which are Mr. Bryan's strongholds. Therefore Mr. Bryan is going to lose New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Democratic party in 1900, because he will not have the support of the "plutocrats" upon any terms whatever, and where will he supply their places? What a pity the Democratic party has loaded itself with a candidate that cannot be shaken off, who cannot understand that a country is made stronger by having wealthy men than it would be without them.

OBEDIENCE

The Commantiments were given to the Children of Israel for a twofold purpose. It was necessary to the good government of Israel and to the welfare of the society of Israel that these commandments be obeyed. It was necessary that the Israclites should recognize and worship the true and only God. It was necessary that they should keep the Sabbath Day holy; that their children should be taught to honor their parents; that all should refrain from murder and theft and lying and adultery and covetousness. But there was yet another great divine purpose. The Commandments were given to enforce discipline: to inculcate the spirit of obe-

True obedience is to submit oneself to the authority of the law. This lesson is necessary to religious life and to good citizenship. We somethimes think that this sort of discipline is lacking in our modern homes. Family discipline is nothing like so rigid as it was half a century ago, Children have more liberties now than in times past. We are not disposed to be Puritanical. We do not believe in harsh discipline in the home, but we do believe with all our heart and mind in firm discipline. We do not believe in breaking the child's will by a vigorous application of the lash, but we do believe in training the child's will and in bringinginto subjection. We believe, in short,

dlence. We believe in teaching obedience as a great moral and religious principle, We believe in teaching the child to obey, because it is right for the child to be subject to authority. If this great principle be thoroughly instilled into the child, it will grow up with reverence for narents, for home, for the government,

and for God. It is not necessary to say to our readers that The Times stands for American manhood. We love to see a man independent and self-assertive, but this is not inconsistent with a spirit of reverence for the powers that be. The model citizen is he who fears God and keeps his Commandments, and who respects and obeys the law of the land. If our citizenship be thoroughly leavened with this spirit of obedience we shall have the perfection of government.

HOME AND STATE.

The Spirit of the Valley reproduces an editorial paragraph from these columns on the subject of home and State, and adds:

We have never advocated paternalism, but we think The Times in the above editorial makes a declaration which is entirely too sweeping. We do not know that there is any necessity for the proposed law regulating child labor in factories, and do not wish to be considered as advocating the confidered and controlled in the confidered in th tories, and do not wish to be considered as advocating the pending bill on this subject. But when The Times takes the ultra ground that the government has no right to go beyond "the family door" we think it is wrong. If parents habitually beat their children cruelly we know The Times vill not say that in such cases the government has nothing to do with the government and that the family door shall government has nothing to do with the matter, and that the family door shall be the line beyond which the government cannot go. So. If it should be shown that parents are cruel to their children by confining them at hard work during the tender years of their infancy, we do not think that any one would contend that it is a matter with which the government to not conversed. s not concerned.

Of course, we did not refer to criminal matters. We distinctly said "family discipline," and that means discipline within the law. When a father unmercifully and habitually beats his child, he becames a criminal, and must himself be disciplined.

As for the question of child labor, it may in some instances be necessary for the government to regulate factories which employ chilldren. That, however, is another question. The thing that we were striking at, in the article which our friend quotes, was the assumption that it was in the province of the State to meddle in affairs of family government, When the State undertakes to say to the head of the household that he shall not put his children to work and that he shall send them to school, then all the democratic blood in our veins rises to the boiling point.

This is our reply, also, to a correspondent, who prints a communication in today's paper on this subject.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS' SIDE.

We print in to-day's paper a communi-cation from Mr. J. O. Alwood, secretary of the Prohibition State Committee, in reply to an article in The Times of Sunday last. Whenever a Prohibitionist shies the castor at The Times we are sorely tempted to scrap, but we shall be good this time. We had our say last Sunday, and now Mr. Alwood shall have his. The Times is quite willing that its readers shall hear both sides of the Prohibition question, as of all other questions. That's what we are here for. The Times is not an organ. It has no axe to grind. Its mission is to disseminate information and to that end it prints both news and views. The Prohibitionist may be right. We do not think so, but if he is, far be it from us to throttle him, or even suppress him If he can prove anything through the columns of The Times, he is welcome, within reasonable limits, to the space that he occupies.

A friend has asked why The Times had nothing to say about the outcome of the Shands case. We reply that that incident is closed and the lesson is sufficiently impressed without another word from The Times.

The Richmond Christian Advocate says that the proprietor of a prosperous newspaper in Chicago once ran a pie-shop. not more fortunate than most publishers, he is running a pi-shop yet.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance has just entered upon the sixteenth year of its publication. It is one of the brightest and ablest of the newspapers of Virginia and it has led an honorable and a useful life. We extend our congratula-

SOUTHERN NOTES.

The anti-spitting ordinance of Birmingham is in danger. According to the Age Herald Judge Fengin has ruled that the right to spit upon the floor in a pub-lic place is inherent, unless spittoons are plenteously provided, and under a strict construction it might be contended that construction it might be contended that in restricting the right upon the side-walks the city should berequired to place receptacles at convenient intervals between the blocks.

Governor Candler, of Georgia, has issued an order to the Adjutant-General' Department instructing the department to proceed at once to uniform the State militia. It will require about \$30,000 to militia. It will require about \$30,000 to provide uniforms for all branches of the State troops, numbering about 4,000 men.

Spirits of turpentine sold last week 21 Wilmington, N. C., and at Savannah, Ga., for 511-2 cents, the highest price Ga., 101 since April, 1883.

In a special message to the Legislature of South Carolina Governor McSweeney advocates the official support of the Gen eral Assembly for the proposed exposi-tion to be held at Charleston in 1991. No appropriation is asked for.

A sale was made at Columbus, Ga. one day last week of 37,000 bales of cotton at 71-2 cents per pound. The purchaser gave in payment his check for \$133,600.

OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORA-

Repentance must be complete. It is not enough to stop two leaks in the ship and leave the third open.-Richmond Christian Advocate.

It was a concelt of old Thomas Fuller that a benefit received without thankfulness was like a piece of cloth which we falled to hem. It was not ready for permanent use, and, of course, it just ravelled away until a poor, useless rag was left. What God gives to us is se-

MUNYON'S INHALER

CURES CATARRH Hay Fever, Bron-chitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Colds, Coughs,

Clouds of McControl Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrills, clear-sing and vaporting all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine 2 size into the stomach.

It reaches the save spots—It heals the raw places—It spots to the seal of disease—It acts as a bain and tonic to the whole system—\$1.00 at druggists or sent by mail. 1505 Arch St., 22:162

_____ cured to us when we add to it our graticured to us when we and to it out gith tude and thankful love. While, then, we are recounting what the old year did or failed to do for us and for the Church and for the world at large, would it not be an excellent thing to ask ourselves, very soberly and seriously, how much gratitude and loving thankfulness we showed for the many mercies that beshowed for the many mercies that be yond a question we did receive?-South yond a question.

What did David mean in Psalm LXXXVI., by the prayer "Show me a token for good?" The Religious Herald

answers: He wanted the influence of the great Ruler of the universe to be publicly manifested for him; he wanted the Lord to show himself to be his friend, and thus till the faces of his enemies with shame. Can we conceive of more perfect satisfaction than that which filled the heart of Mosas when God publicly took his part against Mirkim and Aaron in their accusation against him, saying to them: "Were ye not alraid to speak against my servant Moses." This "token for good" from God was quickly followed by confession that they had "done feelishly," and by a prayer for forgiveness. May our God, in his goodness, wisdom, and love, ever show thus tekens for good for his people, and thus help and comfort them and till the faces of their accusers with shame. He wanted the influence of the great cusers with shame.

AFTERMATIK.

Abraham E. Elmer, of Utica, N. Y., has just celebrated the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of his birth. He is said to be the oldest resident of New York State, and is wonderfully well preserved. He was born in Herkemer county January 26, 1782. He has used to bacco since he was ten years of ago and chews a package a day. He is a shoemaker by trade.

The people of Flushing, L. I., are indignant because Mrs. Ballington Booth has established there a home for exconvicts. Mrs. Booth is scheduled to ecture in Flushing on Monday night, and lecture in Flushing on Monday right, and a leading citizen has published a card requesting all residents of the place to keep away from the lecture. He says that Mrs. Booth, however good her intentions, has shown a fanatical disregard of private rights, and has put a stigma upon the town which will cling to it for years.

The St. Louis Car Works, which has been building a great many trolley cars of American design for European gities, will soon establish a branch in England.

. . . A few years ago Benjamin F. Small left St. Louis, leaving debts to the amount of \$27,000. Recently his wife has eturned to the city and is paying off all his debts with six per cent, interest She offers no explanation further than to say that her husband is an honest man and that his good name is dear to

After the Battle.

It was out in the rain and the wind and the groans
I tended the wounded, foe and friend; thought with myself that the very

of the grim veldt-side,
If they could, would have cried,
"Doctor! don't touch them; let death
make an end!"

And presently, propped by a boulder gray and grizzled old Boer I saw;
A gray and grizzled old Boer I saw;
His whole right hand had been blown away;
But, quiet and calm.
He was reading a Ysaim
From a blood-stained book of the ancient

"Make haste and help me," the old Psalm "Deliver me! haste to help me, Lord! Let those who seek my hurt to a man

Be put to shame, That so Thy name Be great upon all who trust Thy word."

'Poor am I, Lord; Thou knowest how poor;
This hand shall never hold sickle again
Lord, succor me!" groaned the graybeard Boer;

"Tarry not! come To take me home!

Lord, haste Thee, and help me out of this pain!"

And there, as he prayed in the rain and the wind, To the gray old Boer from the Orange

The man who had fought for cattle and

With his sons, and sons' Sons less than their guns To free his land from the men of their hate-

There came at his call to the God of th Psalm

The Helper of helpless after the fray,
And his face grew pale with a wonder-

ful calm, And the Psalm-book dropped, And the blood-jet stopped.

And the pain and the sorrow had passed away.

H. D. Rawnsley, in London Dally News. (After one of the late battles in Natal, n old Boer was found badly wounded. propped up among some rough boulder upon a kopje side; his rifle was laid idi by him, and the old man appeared to be waiting for death, and was quietly read-

Hard to Please. McJigger-Jones and his wife have quar-

eled again. Thingumbob --What was the trouble this

ing his Bible.)

McJigger-I believe she got mad be Thingumbob—That's funny. She quar-reled with him the first time because he forgot her bighday.—Philadelphia Press.

Arrangements in Kentucky. New arrival-I should like a room,

Hotel clerk-All right; please register. Now arrival—There you are. Now, if anything happens please see that my death notice reads: "Innocent bystander,"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Rumor From Brussels, "What," said the Berlin editor to his assistant, "is the latest news from the "Transvaal?"

"There isn't any," was the reply. "The censor has not permitted a dispatch of

any kind to leak through during the any killi to leak the past twenty-four hours."

"Then write a dispatch from Brussels saying it is rumored there that the Boers have achieved a signal victory."—Chicago Times-Herald.

PATRIOTIC FRIENDS.

Vice-Consul P. A. S. Brine Calls British

Mr. P. A. S. Brine, British Vice-Consul, requests all British born subjects, their descendants and those who sympathize with Great Britain in the present war, to meet him at the Jefferson Hotel on Tuesday evening at 8:20 o'clock with the object of initiating a South African Patriotic Fund for the relief of widows, orphans and families of the solders, and all who suffer whilst fighting under the British flag in South Africa.

This movement has been made in various other cities of the Union. Sympathizers Together.

ous other cities of the Union.

Pupils' Recital.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stayton Thompson will hold their annual mid-winter papils' recital on next Monday evening, January 29th, at their home, 604 east Grace street. Only the friends and rela-January 21th, at their home, 604 east Grace street. Only the friends and relatives of the pupils and a few invited guests will be present. This will be the last recital until the return of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson from De Funiak Springs. Fla., where they go in about two weeks to give a series of five "Lecture Recitals" during the six weeks session of "The Florida Winter Chautaugua." Mr. Thompson is musical director and superintendent of the Chautaugua.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Interesting Facts About Richmond's

Mr. Roland B. Chase, of Clintwood, was In the city, yesterday.

Mrs. Franklin Stearns is spending the winter in Washington.

Mr. O'Hara is visiting his son, Rev. William O'Hara, of Rock Castle, Va. Very Rev. J. J. Bowler, V. G., who has been quite sick, is much improved.

Mr. George L. Meenly is seriously III at his residence, 321 east Marshall street. Mrs. M. V. Batkins, who is at Old Dominion Hospital, is improving steadily. Miss Cornelia Burgess, of Locust Grove Fluvanna county, is visiting her sister, Fluvanna cou Mrs. Calley.

Mr. D. J. Callahan, Jr., the Norfolk agent of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, is in the city.

Mrs. Casey, who has been very ill at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Gardner, is improving slowly. A fire broke out yesterday morning on the dump near the pentientary. En-gine No. 6 responded and put out the conflagration.

Miss May Schnibbe, of Brooklyn, New York, is stopping at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Kumlehm, 901 north Second street.

The condition of Charles Williams, son of F. B. Williams, of 103 south Beech street, shows slight improvement yes-terday, but he is still critically iil.

Messrs, Raymond P. Jones, James B. Bonners, Emmett Talman, and Miss Katie Short, of Virginia, were among the visitors at the City Hall yesterday. At the last meeting of Engine Com

at the last meeting of Engine Company No. 2, resolutions were unanimously adopted thanking Mr. Frank T. Anthony, of the Commercial Hotel Cafe, for his kindness in preparing a lunch for them on the morning of the fire at the Chesapeake and Ohio offices.

Detectives Gibson and Wren have re roman failed to return to a west-end ady. Detective Gibson has also recovered a bicycle which was recently stolen from the residence of Colonel A. S. Buford.

Miss Annie Walker, of Gordonsville Mr. A. H. Fisher, of Knob; and Mr. F. W. Sinelair, of Powhatan, were among the visitors at the City Hall yesterday. Miss Katle Doyle, of Lynchburg, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Finch, of west Cary street.

The annual banquet and ball of Divis lon No. 1. Ancient Order of Hibernians, will be held at Corcoran Hall February will be held at Corcorat Hall rebraudy 21st. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Messrs. J. E. McDonough (chairman). David Higgins, Charles A. Anthony, H. Eddle Griffin, John E. Ma-rion and Thomas Sheeby.

The annual meeting of St. Peter's Ladies' Beneficial Society was held Sunday evening. January 14th, in the basement of the Cathedral. Rev. Father Waters, spiritual director, opened the meeting with prayer, and the election of officers followed, with this result; Miss Mary Casy, president; Miss Kate Brown, vice-president; Miss Mary Sweeny, recording secretary; Mrs. W. L. Burroughs, treasurer; Miss Mary Lowry, financial secretary. This society was organized by Mr. John M. Higgins, November S. 1891. Miss Mary Casy was then elected president and has most acceptably filled the office ever since. The annual meeting of St. Peter' Ladies' Beneficial Society was held Sun

Virginians inNew York. NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Special.—Virgin-ians in New York; Danville—C. Hindley, Broadway Cen-

Petersburg-F. G. Ciarke, Imperial. Richmond-J. Fitt, Gilsey; R. Jacobs and wife, Marlborough; E. E. Hooker, St. Denis; W. H. Palmer, Jr., Vendome.

Catarrh is Not Incurable

But it can not be cured by sprays washes and inhaling mixtures which reach only the surface. The disease is in the blood, and can only be reached through the blood. S. S. is the only remedy which can have any effect upon Catarrily it cause the disease. remedy which can have any effect upon Catarrh; it cures the disease permanently and forever rids the system of every trace of the vile complaint.

Miss Josie Owen, of Montpelier, Ohio,

7

flieted from infancy with Catarrh, and no one can know the suffering it produces better than I. The sprays and wasnes
prescribed by the doctors relieved me only
temporarily, and
though I used them
constantly for ten years, the disease had a

firmer hold than ever. I tried a number of blood remedies, but their mineral ingredients settled in my bones and gave me rheumatism. I was in a lamentable condition, and after ex-hausting all treatment, was declared incurable. Seeing S. S. S. advertised as a cure for blood began to improve, and after taking it for two months I was cured completely, the dreadful disease was eradicated from my sysem, and I have had no return of it."

Many have been taking local treatment for years, and find themselves worse now than ever. A trial of

S.S.S. For Blood will prove it to be the right remedy for Catarrh. It will cure the most ob-

stinate case. Books mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Mr. Bourke Cockran Will Support Bryan

UPON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

Kate Clayton in Trouble-A Great Chinese Funeral - Russell Sage Resigns - Some Rumors About de Castellane.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 .- Special .- Count

de Casteline has something on his mind, and the rumor is that he is not satisfied with the \$500,000 income derived from the fortune of his wife. It is further reported that he objects to the disposition of the Countess' fortune, and is determined to force the estate managers to reinvest, This report, however, the Count Indignantly denies. He says that there is not a word of truth in any rumors of dissatisfaction on his part. In this connection it is interesting to state that the Countess it is interesting to state that the Countes's Castellane attended a meeting this morning at the residence of her sister, Miss Helen Gould, of the Young Wimen's Livision of the Loyal Legion Temperance Society. The topic was 'Home Life Among the Mormons,' which was described by Miss Elliott, long missionary in Litah. The you of the House against in Utah. The vote of the House against Roberts was, of course, the cause of much rejoicing.

A CHINESE FUNERAL.

The body of Ying Hing, the Grand Master of Chinese Masons in this country, arrived yesterday from Toronto and was given a grand burial. The body laid in state all the morning, clothed in a green silk robe and cape and the Masonic star and apron. star and apron.

On a table at the foot of the casket was On a table at the foot of the casket was a tray of burning Joss sticks. At the head were yards of prayers on red paper. In the handles were tucked paper prayers. At the foot was a large yellow kite, decorated with artificial flowers, by which Ying was to be wafted to Paradise. Bottles of rice, wine, wine cups, an optum lay-out, sweetmeats and vegetables covered other tables.

ered other tables.

Gong Hoar, of Baltimore, carrying a gold gavel, took his place at the head of the casket and recited in a monotone the Masonic burial formula. The mourners, clad in their yellow linen robes, with their foreheads bound in white, groaned

Mhile the ceremony, which lasted an hour, was in progress, 200 fantastically clad Chinamen shivered and chattered in front of the building. After much palaver and chatter the procession was The burial was in Evergreen cemetery.

The burial was in Evergreen cemeery, En route to the grave pink paper pray-ers were scattered from the carriage windows. The pursuing devil falls over these, and when once more on his feet the cortege has made a long gain on him. By this simple device, the China-men assert, the funeral always beats him cut to the completery where safety is asout to the cemetery, where safety is as-

At the grave Ying Hing's watch and jewelry were destroyed. More incense was burned and food and presents were left at the grave, to be appropriated soon afterward by the boys and hoboes, who are always uninvited attendants at a Chinese burial.

Alos TO MATRIMAY.

A company has been organized in Jersey City to aid young people who want to get married but have not the means. The applicant for membership pays an initiation fee of \$30, and each member pays an assessment of thirty cents when any other member enters the matrimonial estate. Upon furnishing a certificate of marriage each member receives from the association the sum of \$250. It is hard to understand how this can be done, but the manager of the association says that

it is all right. Russell Sage has finally resigned his Russell sage has hindly resigned me position as president of the Standard Gaslight Company. After he had disposed of most of his stock, some time ago, he declared that he would continue to serve as president until the end of his term, but the protests were so vigorous that he changed his mind.

that he changed his mind. Bourke Cockran is out in an interview in which he says that he will suppor Mr. Bryan for the Presidency with anti-imperialism as a platform and the elimi-nation of the silver issue. Poor Kate Claxton! The fire field pur-

sucd her for years and now she is a bankrupt. Her real name is Kate E. Stevenson, and in that name she has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Her financial trouble resulted from the management of the Park Theatre in Brooklyn, which is not far from the site of the old Brook-lyn Theatre, in which she was rlayling "The Two Orphans" in 1876, when the "The Two Orphans" in 1876, when the theatre took fire, causing the death of 300 nersons. persons. Her petition places her liabili-ties at \$10,739.50.

A Prohibitionist's View.

peared an editorial entitled "Church and State," in which you claim credit for absolute fairness in the discussion of pubabsolute farriess in the discussion of public questions and a willingness to give both sides of every question a fair hearing in your paper. After expressing these generous and worthy sentiments, you proceed to discuss the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating lipromining the sale of intoxicating li-quors, as you claim, in the light of the Christian religion and Jeffersonian Demo-cracy, and draw the conclusion that such prohibition is not in accordance with these principles

your side of it, I grant, ably and hon-estly, but there is a possibility that you estly, but there is a possibility that you may be mistaken, and, since you have presented your side, you are bound in fairness to allow a hearing on the other side. If you have erred it is important that your error be pointed out, a proposition which you will doubtless admit without hesitation.

Your bringing into this question an argument in favor of the separation of

Church and State is unfortunate, as it church and State is unfortunate, as does not at all touch the question at issue and serves to confuse. I have never met a supporter of prohibition who did not hold identically the same views on Church and State that you do, and I entertain those views as strongly as you possibly can. Some enemies of the promi-bition movement, disingenuously and to attach to themselves a following, have argued that the prohibition party seeks to make men moral by law, and many good and well-meaning persons have taken up their hue and cry without suf-ficient inquiry into its truthfulness. My experience in the Prohibition party extends over a neriod of eleven years,

extends over a period of eleven years and has brought me into contact with and has brought me into contact with mearly all the most prominent Prohibitionists in the nation, and I have read nearly every State and all the national platforms that have been put forth by the party, but never have I heard from an individual Prohibitionist or read in any Prohibition platform any intimation that the State ought to take steps to enforce the discipling of the Church or to make

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making men more moral, as it undoubt-

making men more moral, as it undoubtedly will, that should not be used as an argument against it.

You say in support of your position, "every man must be free to act as he will and do as he will with his own, so long as he does not trespass upon the rights of others." This is the position of the Prohibitionists stated to a nicety. Individual liberty of action must be perfect so long as it does not not upon fect so long as it does not neh upon the rights of others. Society was prithe rights of others, society was principle, but it has ever and properly held that when individual liberty becomes a public nuisance it must be restrained; the latter principle is as important as the former, possibly more so. A man may stretch out his benefit is an algorithm and as forcihis hands in any direction and as forcihis hands in any direction and as forcibly as he pleases, as a matter of individual liberty; but when he pushes his clenched fist forcibly against his neighbor's nose, the law steps in to restrain his individual liberty in the interest of society. A boy may throw bushels of rocks as a matter of personal liberty, and may call upon all the powers of the law to protect him in the exercise of this liberty, but when he throws the rocks in a but when he throws the rocks in a crowded city street, where persons are liable to be injured or property damaged, the law quickly steps in with its prohi-

bition. You say that you believe in freedom of trade. Yes, but trade is a public act and trade. Yes, but trade is a public act and the law justly claims the right to regulate trade, even to the prohibition of it. A powder mill may not be located in a populous community, neither may a tan yard; one endangers life and property, the other public comfort. A butcher starts to selling horse steaks to his customers. The horse was his own and he may do The horse was his own and he may do what he pleases with it. Nay, not so, in deference to public sentiment, the law lays its hands upon the butcher, his meat is confiscated and destroyed and he is

mulct in a fine.
Thus we see that in its province of protecting life, property, public health and in deference to moral sentiment, the

and in deference to moral sentiment, the law hesitates not a moment to profibit trade and to punish the tradesman. The Supreme Court of the United States has spoken with unusual clearness on this subject. In California vs. Christiansen, the Supreme Court says: "There is no inherent right in a citizen to sell inno inherent right in a citizen to sen in toxicating liquers by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of a State, or of a citizen of the United States." In the case of Stone vs. Mississippi the same court says "No Legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it much less their servants. Government it, much less their servants. Government organized with a view to their pre-

is organized with a view to their prerevalion, and cannot divest itself of the
power to provide for them."

In the Kansas City case the Supreme
Court says: "We cannot shut out of
view the fact, within-the knowledge of
all, that the public health, the public
morals and the public safety may be
endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks; nor the fact established by
statisties accessible to every one, that the
disorder, pauperism and crime prevalent
in the country are to some degree at
least, traccable to this evil" (the liquor
traffic). Again in California vs. Christiansen: "The statistics of every Statsinow a greater amount of crime and
misery attributable to the use of arden. misery attributable to the use of ardent

spirits obtained at these realil liquor saloons than to any other source."

These are not the intemperate utterances of Prohibition orators, but the solemn and deliberate judgments of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Editor, would it not be well for

you to examine your position again? J. O. ALWOOD, Secy. Prohibition State Committee. Richmond, Va., Jan. 27th.

Child Labor. Editor of The Times: Sir,-in regard to the bill before the

Sir.—in regulate the employment of labor in factories. &c., and against which you in last Sunday's issue join with the Sunol Herald in saying such a law would be unsuited to us. I beg leave to differ with you. As a close observer. Ithink such a law is much in de-mand for several reasons, viz: to lessen mand for several reasons, viz: to lessen ignorance, not only in children, but men and women too. The parents of Virginia I am sure, are as competent to manage their children and educate them as parents of any Stale, and if they were entirely competent, and in all respects prepared to do so we could dispense with public schools, but to a great extent I am sorry to say, the reverse is true, and many of the abuses of national govpublic schools, but to a great extent I am sorry to say, the reverse is true, and many of the abuses of national government have sprung from those of domestic government. I was in Manchester two weeks ago and saw two little boys, certainly not over ten years of age, who said they worked in the factory there. One of them said his father, who had good health and strength, required him to work. Neither of the boys had reto work. Neither of the boys has re-ceived any instructions except from Sun-day schools. Such children, when once put to work seldom have any chance at educational advantages except from Sunday schools. Such children, when once put to work seldom have any chance at educational advantages except from Sunday schools, and many ignorant parents are too weak to appreciate the great use of these institutions, hence are slack in requiring their children to attend. It so many boys and girls are not employed, men and women too who are forced in men, and women, too, who are forced to work out will have much better opportunities for work and pay. Two boys
or girls in many places do the work of
a grown person, and both get not more
than two-thirds of what a man would
demand. Some people seem to think I
will make my children work, as I get
along (very poorly, too,) without any
learning, and my children are no better
than I am. The public schools are for
the special benefit of children, and if so
many children are put to work they will
have all their education (like some baseball players) in their hands instead of in
their heads. Many men of intelligence
often think they can pay very large per
centage for borrowed money, &c., regardless of law. Subsequently they find work out will have much better opporcentage for borrowed money, &c., re-gardless of law. Subsequently they find out their mistake and resort to the law

> HENRY HARRISON Magazine Club

for protection, and the law relieves them.

Upon the same principle the law to reg-ulate labor in factories will be bene-ficial, not only to children, but to their

WESTOVER, Jan. 27-Special. The "Mayazine Club" was handsomely entertained at "Lower Weyanoke," the home of its genial president, M. D. Coal-Dancing began about 9 P. M. and con-tinued until daylight. the State ought to take steps to enforce the discipline of the Church, or to make men moral by law.

No. The demand for prohibition enactments, State and national, rests upon precisely the same ground as the laws against arson, larreny and murder—it is for the protection of society and not to make men moral. If the enforcement of this law should result to some term in Bedford, and is at "some present of this law should result to some term in Bedford, and is at "some terms of this law should result to some terms of Bedford, and is at "some terms of the state of the state

usness, a million people endorse TUTT'S Liver PILLS